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FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY

slowly at first." The result was the breaking up of a dangerous gang of burglars and transom workers. I think that anybody objecting to such methods is either criminal himself or quite too soft-hearted for a police critic.

The sarcastic and glib lawyers surely ought to be squashed at every opportunity, for not only do they add to the growing contempt of the courts, but decrease the willingness, small at any time, of private citizens to testify in court, and to make still more disagreeable the task of enforcing the law which every police officer finds is approved loudly in general and as loudly scoffed at in particular.

GEORGE H. McCaffery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Correction. In my editorial in the January number of this Journal, on Judicial Discretion versus Legislation in Determining Defendants Suitable for Probation, the range of offenses to which the Illinois Adult Probation Law applies was for some reason mis-stated, although I had carefully read the law and remember its provisions perfectly as I first read them. I wish to have the provisions stated correctly in this place as follows:

All violations of municipal ordinances where the offense is also a violation, in whole or in part, of a statute.

All misdemeanors, except as hereinafter limited.

The obtaining of money or property by false pretenses, where the value thereof does not exceed two hundred dollars (\$200).

Larceny, embezzlement and malicious mischief where the property taken or converted or the injury done does not exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) in value.

Burglary, where the amount feloniously taken does not exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) in value and the place burglarized was a place other than a business house, dwelling or other habitation.

Attempt to commit burglary when the place attempted to be burglarized was a place other than a business house, dwelling or other habitation.

Burglary, when the burglar is found in a building other than a business house, dwelling or other habitation.

A. W. T.

Program of the First Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Society of the American Institute, Thursday and Friday, May 9 and 10, at the School of Pharmacy Building of the University of Illinois, Twelfth street and Michigan boulevard, Chicago:

Annual address by the President, O. A. Harker, Dean, University of Illinois Law School, Urbana.

Crime conditions in Illinois: Evidences of the increase of crime, if any; the need of more adequate criminal and judicial statistics in Illinois; causes for crime and suggested remedies.

Paper by Professor Charles R. Henderson, University of Chicago.

Discussion by Nathan William MacChesney of the Chicago Bar, and Robert H. Gault.

Existing methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents in Illinois. Suggestions for possible improvements.

Paper by Clyde E. Stone, Judge, County Court, Peoria.

Discussion by Harry E. Smoot of the Chicago Bar; Richard S. Tuthill, Judge, Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago.

FIND NO UNJUST HANGINGS

Present status of probation and parole in Illinois; the adult probation law. Should the principle of probation and parole be extended? If so, under what conditions and restrictions.

Paper by E. A. Snively, member Board of Pardons, Springfield.

Discussion by John E. Lewman, State's Attorney, Danville.

Organization of courts. What changes, if any, are desirable?

Paper by Professor Albert M. Kales, Northwestern University Law School.

Discussion by

Criminal procedure. What changes, if any, would result in the improvement of the existing methods of administering the criminal law?

Paper by William N. Gemmill, Judge, Chicago Municipal Court, Chicago.

Discussion by I. M. Wormser, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Illinois Law School, Urbana. CHESTER G. VERNIER, University of Illinois.

Find No Unjust Hangings.—That the people of the United States may learn to have more respect for decisions of the criminal courts, the American Prison Congress, which closed its annual convention in Omaha, in October, 1912, will carefully investigate every reported case of unjust conviction and will try to discover if the death penalty has ever been inflicted upon an innocent man. The congress already has devoted an entire year to its search for a case of capital punishment wherein there was reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the victim. So far it has discovered not a single case. This search was carried out in every prison in the United States and in Canada, a personal letter having been sent to the warden of every state prison in both countries. Each official was asked the following questions:

1. Have you personal knowledge of the execution of any person on conviction of murder whom you believe, from subsequent developments, to have been innocent?

2. Have you personal knowledge of the imprisonment on conviction of heinous crime of any person whom you believe from subsequent developments to have been innocent?

3. If either of the last two questions is answered in the affirmative, was the victim a worthy person?

To the first question, every warden in the United States and Canada answered "No" unequivocally, with the exception of Col. R. W. McClaughry, warden of the government prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Col. McClaughry was not sure, but said: "I know of one or two who may, in my opinion, have been executed wrongfully." Warden Fogarty of the Indiana state prison wrote: "I have no knowledge, personally, of the execution of an innocent person; however, I have no doubt whatever that some innocent men have been executed." To the second question a number of prison officials answered "Yes," qualifying their statements by answering question No. 3 by a negative answer. Warden McClaughry answered, "Yes, a very few," adding, "In neither case could the party have been called worthy." Warden Alston, of Wyoming, says: "Yes, I am confident I know of one man in our state who was convicted and sent here who was innocent." "But," adds the warden in answering No. 3, "he was of a drunken disposition and had he been a sober man would never have been suspected or accused. Warden Russell, of Marquette, Mich., writes: "I don't think from my experience as a warden of this prison that the courts make many mistakes." Dr. Gilmour, of Toronto, answers question No. 2, "Yes,"